

CALLS FOR CELEBRATION OF FRENCH BASTILLE DAY

Congress Passes Two Bills and Resolution Providing for Observance.

(International News Service.) Washington, July 12.—One bill and two resolutions calling upon the people of the United States to celebrate Bastille day, the French national holiday, tomorrow, were before the house today.

The Walsh resolution directing Secretary of State Lansing to send greetings to the French people and urging American citizens to observe the day was the one most favored by the house. It already had been passed by the senate.

A bill by Representative Siegel, of New York, now on his way to France, would make the day a legal holiday in the United States for all time to come. A resolution by Representative Barkley, of Kentucky, would make Bastille day a national holiday for this year only.

"Bastille day to the French is the same as is our Fourth of July to us," said Speaker Clark. "It is fitting, since the French celebrated our independence day that the house should pass a resolution requesting observance of their national holiday. The fall of the Bastille was one of the greatest events in the history of the world. It should be celebrated in every country."

President Wilson today prepared a message to be read at the Bastille day celebration in New York, Monday night, at which Ambassador Jules Jusserand, of France, and Lord Reading, the British ambassador, will be the principal speakers.

GEORGIA BOY MAKES SUPREME SACRIFICE

Last Letter From Wylie V. McCauley to His Mother Before Falling on Battlefield.

(Special to The News.) Lenoir, Ga., July 12.—This leaves me fine and dandy and with plenty to eat and wear and the big guns to keep me company, for we are on the front now, and believe me, we sure do hear the big guns, but the more they shoot the better I feel, for I know that means go home sooner.

That is a portion of a letter written by Private Wylie V. McCauley from France to his mother, Mrs. Ida McCauley, of near Lenoir, this letter being about the last received from Wylie. This week Mrs. McCauley was notified of the death of her son. Private McCauley is the first Chattanooga county boy to be killed in France, although several have been wounded.

Private Wylie McCauley enlisted in March, 1918, as an infantryman and served four years in the Hawaiian Islands and was placed upon the reserve list upon being released. He spent several months here and in Floyd county with relatives, but was called back into service when the trouble broke out with Mexico. He sailed with the first American force for France with Gen. Pershing in April, 1917, and, therefore, had seen about fifteen months' service on foreign soil.

In a letter recently received by his mother, Wylie stated that he liked the trenches, but only hoped to live to see the end of the war and to return to his old home and loved ones. "And then I can come home happy," is the way he expressed it. "But you know the war is not worrying me, for I feel that I will get back as safe as I got here. We are all here together and for the same thing, and we will stick together."

Private McCauley is survived by his mother, eight brothers and two sisters.

GOT GOLD MEDAL FOR SAVING MAN'S LIFE

Washington, July 12.—Secretary McAdoo today awarded a gold medal to Joseph Marzio, chief commissary steward, now on the U. S. S. Carola IV, in recognition of his heroism in saving a man from drowning Dec. 17, 1917. Marzio, serving on board the U. S. S. Smith, jumped into a rough sea during a heavy northeast gale and rescued from drowning a chief quartermaster who had been washed overboard. His father, Raffael Marzio, lives in Philadelphia.

PAY Gas Bills

Monday

July 15th

No discount allowed on bills paid after that date.

Chattanooga Gas Co.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE



AMERICA'S ROLL OF HONOR

Today's Casualty Lists Contains 104 Names—25 Killed in Action, 6 Died of Wounds, 63 Wounded and 8 Missing in Action—The Marine List Includes 1 Boy From Tennessee.

(International News Service.) Washington, July 12.—Seventy-one casualties in the American expeditionary forces were announced today by the war department, divided as follows: Fourteen killed in action, one died from wounds, two from accident and other causes, forty-six wounded and eight missing in action.

Thirty-three casualties in the marine corps were announced today at marine corps headquarters, divided as follows: Eleven killed in action, seventeen severely wounded and five died from wounds received in action.

The army casualties among officers included: Killed in Action, Lieutenant—Herbert A. Buermeyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Died of Accident and Other Causes, Captain—John G. Ellis, Jr., Denison, Tex.

Wounded Severely, Captain—Charles J. Smith, Chateaufort, Mont.

Lieutenant—William H. Comrie, Fargo, N. D.

Missing in Action, Lieutenant—James F. Ashenden, Chicago, Ill.; Blanchard B. Battle, Columbus, Ga.

No names of officers were included in the marine corps list.

The others in the army casualty list were as follows:

Killed in Action, Corporal—Edward Hayek, St. Paul, Minn.

Teamster—Victor J. Gelsert, Chicago, Ill.

Privates—Walter W. Cole, Rapid River, Mich.; Arthur M. Duffy, Hoboken, N. J.; Raymond Howard, Newell, W. Va.; Zachary Kuyov, Stufchinsky, Russia; Delbert Murray, Forestville, Wis.; Fred W. Nennema, N. Y.; Walter Orwick, Steubenville, O.; Yerkes Plowman, Glenwaver, Ky.; Max R. Roshon, Wadsworth, O.; Abe Rosen, Los Angeles, Cal.; Rayburn E. Williams, Clifton Forge, Va.

Died From Wounds, Musician—Arthur J. Stowell, Freeport, Me.

Died From Accident and Other Causes, Private—Malachi McGee, Heckacherville, Pa.

Wounded Severely, Sergeant—John L. Shifflet, Basic City, Va.

Corporals—Roger Fleury, Jr., Stanville, Mass.; Elmer Iverson, Duluth, Minn.; Earl D. McVey, Mansfield, O.; John D. Matthews, Utica, Miss.; Harry Rogers, Cushing, Okla.; Albert Watherton, New Haven, Conn.

Privates—Melvin Balke, Edgerton, Wis.; Rufus F. Beggs, Canon, Ga.; Charles D. Behring, Brookline, Mass.; Clarence A. Bishop, Ebsenburg, Pa.; Harry Boyle, Carbondale, Pa.; Joseph Brescia, Jersey City, N. J.; Baste Casello, New York, N. Y.; Joseph C. Chase, New Bedford, Mass.; Richard Denton, Houlika, Miss.; Francis Divilto, Jersey City, N. J.; Henry Dix, Cincinnati, O.; William Doukas, Schenectady, N. Y.; George J. Linn, Astoria, N. Y.; Lionel Dushlone, Woonsocket, R. I.; Theophile L. Fontaine, Norwood, R. I.; Wilbert M. Gregory, Roselle Park, N. J.; Hobart G. Hallman, Grampian, Pa.; John Heine, New York, N. Y.; Roy Hogoboom, Abilene, Pa.; Stephen Korda, Jersey City, N. J.; Harry Leventhal, New York, N. Y.; Earl E. Lewis, Lancaster, Pa.; Joe Lucz, East St. Louis, Ill.; William McKelane, Hoboken, N. J.; William A. Morrison, Victoria, B. C.; James J. Odonnell, Hazleton, Pa.; Dan E. Pasko, Chicago, Ill.; Leon Robertson, Black Hawk, Miss.; Clarence D. Shelton, Fort Worth, Tex.; Fred W. Sinner, St. Paul, Minn.; Orville Smith, Palatine Bridge, N. Y.; Laslovico Tassoni, East Mauch Chunk, Pa.; Edward L. Teague, Washington, D. C.; Albert L. Thresh, Sheffield, Pa.; Nicholas Wager, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dock White, Bald Knob, Ark.; Cesare Zucchino, Geno, Glove, Legro, Italy.

Missing in Action, Privates—Peter Kochanowski, Shamokin, Pa.; Jesse R. Miller, Ava, N. Y.; Don C. Murphy, Lincoln, Ill.; Cornelious Pauley, McCorkle, W. Va.

Marine Casualties.

The marine corps list was as follows:

Killed in Action, Sergeants—David A. Moskovich, Jersey City, N. J.; Benjamin T. Strain, Greensburg, Ind.

Corpl. Elijah H. Caldwell, Medway, Mass.

Privates—Frank A. Cummings, California, Washington county, Pa.; Raymond Ehrhardt, Cincinnati, O.; Hiram G. Lohman, Oakfield, N. Y.; Solon A. Nelson, Fife Lake, Mich.; Fred E. Prosser, Fresno, Cal.; James E. Reynolds, Clare, O.; Lowell F. Richardson, Salt Lake City, Utah; Raleigh Waldman, Drummonds, Tenn.

Died From Wounds, Gunner Sgt. Carl H. Horton, Macy, Ind.

Corpl. Daniel W. Keffer, Clairton, Pa.

Privates—Raymond R. Eames, Blue Island, Ill.; Wm. B. Flanagan, Conspettion Junction, Mo.; Earl W. Mattimore, Classon, Mich.

Severely Wounded, Sergeants—Edwin Runquist, Warren, Pa.; Seth A. Hanson, Huntsville, Ala.; Wm. F. Croad, South Norwalk, Conn.

Corporals—Roland C. Heslop, Christobal, Panama; Hans H. Thode, Orlando, Cal.; Robert C. Sheer, Mayfield, Ky.

Privates—Emil E. Blais, Duluth, Mich.; Homer W. Bonney, New Gloucester, Maine; Arthur Card, Madison, N. J.; Laurence Schettler, St. Louis, Mo.; Eugene G. Stenbe, Cincinnati, O.; Robert W. Wentz, Rockton, Ill.; Louis Zak, Cleveland, O.; Chas. P. DeGrange, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.; Arthur G. Giles, Oak Park, Ill.; Orville Harris, No. emergency address, born in Grantsville, W. Va.; James L. Whittier, Gay, Jackson county, W. Va.

Previously Reported Severely Wounded Now Reported Sick, Private Paul W. Gordon, Oquawka, Ill.

Previously Reported Severely Wounded Now Reported Dead, Private Vergil V. Ingham, Hopkins, Mich.

DULLNESS FEATURE OF WEEK'S STOCK MARKET

Declines Show Almost Progressive Diminution—U. S. Steel Retains Its Leadership.

(Associated Press.) New York, July 12.—Dullness was the overshadowing feature of an uneventful week in the stock market, dealers showing almost progressive diminution. The restricted scope of trading was in keeping with the scant turnover.

Professionals tested the market for vulnerable spots, basing their operations on domestic developments, some of which were inclined to temporarily impair values. Chief among these were the firmer money rates and cumulative signs of pressing financial requirements by industrial companies.

United States Steel retained its leadership, but was under incessant pressure, yielding at its worst some 5 points from the previous week's final price. There were many rumors respecting the steel corporation's future dividend policy, but these were founded on mere conjecture. Ralls were motionless the greater part of the time, the controversy between large holders of railway securities and the federal reserve board's stability of net income remaining unsettled. The bumper crops forecast by the July report produced no results in the transportation group.

Proposed new war taxes, mobilization of labor and recurrent charges of profiteering were offset to a degree by the federal reserve board's survey of business, which was of a most optimistic character.

War news and foreign affairs as a whole offered ground for encouragement and exchange rates indicated further progress towards equitable adjustment.

By Condo SIBERIA AS A STATE

FORMALLY SET UP BY CZECHO-SLOVAKS

No Party in Russia Capable of Establishing Anything That Will Endure.

(Copyright, 1918, by New York World.) London, July 12.—The new provisional government of Siberia set up at Vladivostok by the Czechoslovaks intends to convene the constituent assembly, the Tokio correspondent of the Times reports, and restore law and order throughout the country.

Symbolic Flag Adopted.

Quoting a Vladivostok dispatch to the newspaper Asahi of July 4, the Times correspondent wires: "The flag adopted by the new government consists of two stripes of white and one green, the former representing the snow covering the vast plains and the latter the verdure of the immense forests."

"The provisional government's program includes the liberation of Siberia from the grip of the bolsheviks, avoiding, if possible, foreign intervention, universal suffrage, the establishment of provisional councils and labor bureaus, distribution of land among the landless, and control of economic activities."

"Siberia will thus become the first democratic state in the history of Russia and, it is hoped, the forerunner in the re-creation of Great Russia. Acting on such principles the new government will continue to fight the central powers. The people to a man are supporting the new regime."

A Harbin dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated July 1, reads:

Why Ex-Captives Fight Czechs.

"The American official mission has just returned to Harbin from Siberia and confirms the presence at Irkutsk, west of Lake Baikal, of 10,000 armed German and Magyar prisoners mostly Magyars. A number of prisoners talked quite freely with the Americans and seemed anxious to ingratiate themselves. They said that originally they were war guards, then international socialists, and now anti-Czechs. Why were they fighting the Czechs? was asked. The answer was because the Czechs were preventing them from returning to Germany."

"The Czechs still hold the Siberian railway between Omsk and Irkutsk, but the position at Irkutsk itself is obscure."

"The real reason why the German and Magyar prisoners are fighting Czechs is that they were acting under direct orders from Germany through Count Von Mirbach, who appears to have had the bolsheviks in his pocket, and to have persuaded the bolsheviks to arm more and more of these prisoners as circumstances required."

KUEHLMANN GAVE HEAD FOR OPINION

German Autocrats Seemingly Have Shown Great Sympathy With Radical Programs.

(By Herbert Bayard Swope.)

Washington.—Dr. Von Kuehlmann's resignation is but another step in the inexorable march of conservatism within the German empire. The lines have been drawn hard and fast, and slowly but certainly every public man whose work is characterized by liberal tendencies is tossed overboard. At the outset of the war there was a sharp trend toward liberalism.

This strategy was deemed necessary by the junkers to hold in hand the divided sentiment among the common people on the war.

As the military fortunes ebbed low, the autocrats seemingly showed great sympathy with radical programs. That was a blind intended as a sop to the masses. But as the military fortunes improved, one by one promises were repudiated, and the grip of the militarists became tighter.

Von Kuehlmann, measured by some standards, could scarcely be called a liberal. Yet by others now existing he was as broad as the Atlantic compared to the schools led by Count Westarp, Von Reventlow and the crowd around the throne, marshaled by Von Tirpitz, supported by his noxious fatherland party.

Others Who Have Fallen.

Let us see how those in high places who dared express a progressive political philosophy, have fared. All have had their heads cut off. Bethmann-Hollweg, Zimmermann, Von Jagow, Lichnowsky, Helfferich and now Von Kuehlmann, each in turn expressed to point the way of liberalism, and each has paid the full price for his temerity.

In Germany they must hew to the line that is set by the reactionaries, or out they go. Today Germany, at the top, is further from being liberalized than she was when the war began. But at the bottom there is strong evidence that she is beginning to feel the leaven working. If this were not true, the statesmen who have offended would not have given expression to their feelings of the signs of the times. They, being tarheaded, have realized that it is not possible long to delay the march of progress. But the purblind ones, who would rather see Germany go down than the signs of democracy flying than to see Germany live a free nation, are bent upon upholding all the traditional powers that have been for so many years withheld from the people.

It is not only men but measures which have suffered. Witness the Prussian voting reform several times solemnly promised by the emperor, only to be denied by those who speak with and with his authority. And the long-talked-of project of giving constitution to Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Mecklenburg-Schwerin. That, too, is now seen to be merely a bait to trap the gudgeons.

Von Kuehlmann Never Deluded.

Von Kuehlmann is probably the ablest man in public life in Germany today. He was counselor of the German embassy at London when Lichnowsky was ambassador there, and when Lichnowsky failed to perceive the real intent of his own people, Von Kuehlmann read events in their true meaning. He never deluded himself that Germany did not want war; he was typically the Prussian at that time in pretending to do one thing while engaged upon another. He professed peace, but made ready for war, but in spite of this duplicity, which is a natural part of every Prussian diplomat's equipment, he had certain well defined traits of broadness. Where he erred was in letting these become known.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

A Common Sense Car Fare

"Any man or public body able to devise a plan for making a peace-time car fare to meet a war-time expense of operating a trolley line is a financial genius"

—From An Editorial in the Portland "Telegram"

There is no line of business, whether manufacturing, trade or merchandising, in which peace-time prices can be made to meet war-time costs. This is a matter of common knowledge to all. Every man, from the one who buys in carload lots to the individual who must have but a loaf of bread, knows that prices are no longer those of peace-time.

Our Government, in its conduct of the war, recognizes in all its activities that peace-time prices cannot be made to cover war-time costs. In exercising control and fixing prices the Government has given forceful recognition of the fact that absolutely nothing can now be produced, manufactured, sold or delivered for anywhere near the prices current a few years ago.

Some things are impossible, and the feat of making peace-time prices meet war-time expenses is one of these. The genius who could do it doesn't exist. There is no magic that can do it, and it's up to all of us to look conditions squarely in the face, and act upon them as justly and as wisely as we can.

Everybody in Chattanooga is confronted with the same necessity at every turn—the necessity of paying more for everything, from buttons to house rent, with no exceptions for the funeral. There is BUT ONE CONSPICUOUS EXCEPTION: Car Fare is the same that it was in the days of the horse-car, and five cents takes you anywhere in the city; takes you distances that on Government-controlled steam roads would cost you up to 39 cents.

We do not think anyone really believes, or even pretends to believe, that the cost of street car maintenance and operation has been stationary during all this period of advancing prices for material, labor any everything else. Yet there seem to be some willing to believe that nothing should be done towards a fair adjustment of revenues.

Come to think of it, no financial genius is really needed, but there is a strong call for the use of common sense.

Chattanooga Railway and Light Company